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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: OCTOBER 1985

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ALI T. SHEIKH



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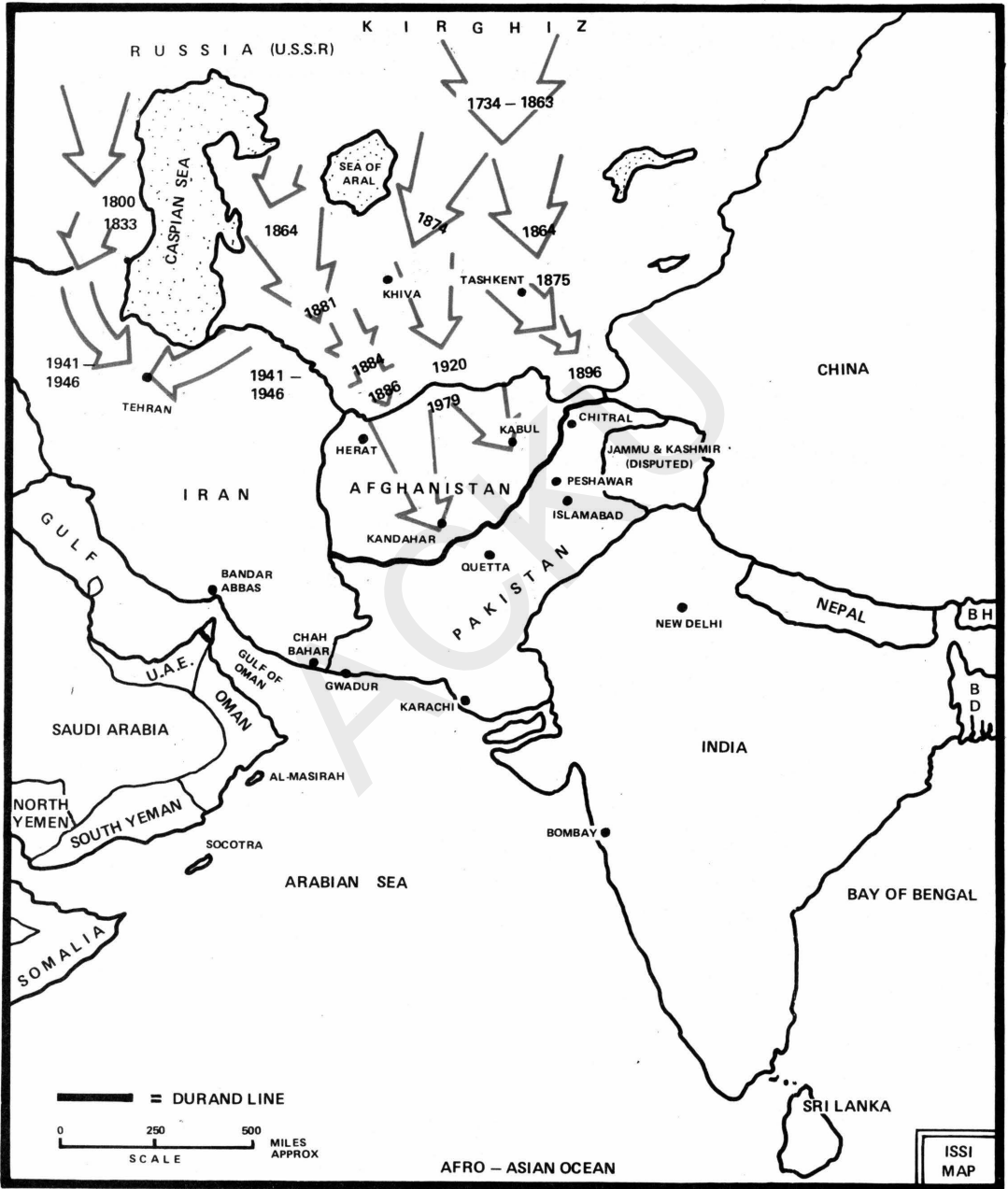
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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's)
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1—SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (See map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 261 military engagements in 28 provinces (i.e. except Samangan) and Radio Kabul reported 61 security operations of their own forces in 18 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan in October 1985 (see Appendices 3 to 5). Thus the combat frequency as well as the geographic scope of the war in Afghanistan has been progressively expanding in recent months, as per available reports:

	Engagements (Provinces) Mujahideen Sources	Operations (Provinces) Soviet-Karmal Sources
June	182 (19)	18 (3)
July	172 (20)	63 (15)
August	213 (23)	40 (12)
Sep	210 (24)	47 (7)
Oct	261 (28)	61 (18)

The number of exclusively Soviet casualties reported in October has declined, following unprecedented increase in their casualties in the previous months. The Mujahideen and Afghan civilian casualties in October are much higher:

	Soviet	Karmal	Soviet-Karmal (Speculative)	Muhaideen	Civilian
Aug	585	146	676	160	350
Sep	466	302	exceeding 3000	351	519
Oct	279	488	1488	663	1049

The Mujahideen struck 111 fixed targets (e.g. military posts, cantonments, bases, administrative centres, etc.) as against 60 mobile targets, mostly military convoys and some helicopters and aircraft. The statistics point to the changing character of the war in which Soviet-Karmal strongholds are being increasingly attacked by the Mujahideen. Meanwhile, Soviet-Karmal forces undertook 90 operations,

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both retaliatory strikes and pre-winter offensives in various parts of Afghanistan (see details in Sections 2 and 3).

Urban conflict also expanded to altogether 15 provincial capitals (inclusive of Kabul). Significantly, several major engagements took place in and around Baghlan city—strategically most vital area for the entire Soviet war effort in Afghanistan. Kabul and its surroundings witnessed considerable activity as well.

Mujahideen struck almost all the major military target in Afghanistan: the Qila Gai Logistics base, Shindand and Bagram air bases and Kabul airport. The gas pipeline to Soviet Union, a key economic target, was also blasted. The Barikot garrison was again under siege. The Paktiya offensive (and counter-offensive) was being closely followed by a build-up in Paktika, especially in Urgoon sector. Major military engagements have also taken place in Balkh, Kunduz and Ghazni and in Paghman and Panjsher valleys in Kabul region. Soviet-Karmal forces also bombed Iranian villages in the wake of alleged Iranian Revolutionary Guard-cum-Mujahideen attack of Soviet-Karmal positions.

The monthly monitoring also reveals Soviet atrocities including massacre of civilian population and the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

2—MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Qila Gai (Baghlan) operation

Mujahideen rocket attack on Qila Gai logistics base destroyed 7 tanks/HMVs, damaged 4 helicopters and killed and wounded 100 Soviet troops on September 26. An oil storage facility at the base was also set ablaze.

Panjsher Valley

Various sources reported Soviet-Karmal pressure on Panjsher before the winter snowfall. Soviet reinforcements moved into the valley in the guise of routine wheat supply convoys. Soviet intensive bombing struck the side valleys. Several Karmal army defectors joined Mujahideen ranks. Mujahideen counter-attack reportedly caused a flow of sizeable Soviet-Karmal casualties to the hospitals in Kabul.

Charkent (Balkh) Offensive

300 tanks/APCs supported by 50 helicopters launched a major offensive on Mujahideen strongholds and adjoining civilian population in the Charkent-Shulgara sector around September 16.

Dashti Abadan (Kunduz) blast

The chain of explosions at Dashti Abadan Soviet army base destroyed hundreds of military vehicles and caused heavy Soviet casualties early October. The operation was a result of collaboration between the local Mujahideen and some Soviet officers/troops opposed to the invasion of Afghanistan.

Ghazni offensive

Soviet-Karmal forces launched large scale air-cum-ground offensive involving nearly 2000 commandos as well in Chak and Jaghatoo districts early October. Mujahideen repulsed the offensive after inflicting heavy losses.

Soviet atrocities

Soviet-Karmal troops killed 110 civilians during their offensive to gain control of Mujahideen-built road near Arghastan in Qandahar on October 15. Following loss of 2 tanks on Salang highway in Parwan the same date, Soviet troops searched civilian traffic, looted money and watches and shot 40 passengers. Soviet troops reportedly raped and mutilated women during the course of their offensive in Charkent (Balkh) in third week of September. Soviets reportedly tied Afghan civilians/Mujahideen captives to their tanks and then dragged them till they died and indulged in looting civilian population in Charkh, Baraki Barak, Kulangar and Mohammad Agha districts of Logar from September 30 to October 5.

Paghman valley

Soviet-Karmal forces launched major offensive in Paghman valley late September, inflicting heavy losses on Mujahideen and civilian population (see Section 3).

Urgoon (Paktika)

Soviet-Karmal forces suffered very heavy losses on the Ghazni-Urgoon route when Mujahideen ambushed their military convoy on October 12. At least 50 military vehicles were destroyed and 300 Soviet-Karmal troops got killed and wounded in the ambush and the subsequent engagement.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed military convoys around Khash Rud town on October 3 and 9.

VOIR: Mujahideen killed 1 Soviet advisor and 25 Soviet-Karmal troops, besides capturing 18 troops who were later executed (October 19)*. Soviet bombardment in the suburbs killed 12 and wounded 15 nomads on October 1 (October 21). Mujahideen inflicted 30 casualties during attack on a military post (October 28).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Karmal forces carried out heavy shelling and bombing on Mujahideen positions in Nauzad and Musa Qila areas on September 22. Mujahideen counter-attack near Grishk town followed Soviet-Karmal offensive on September 22. Mujahideen destroyed Karmal army post in Nad-e-Ali town and ambushed a military convoy in Enzergai area on October 3. Another military column was ambushed near Nad-e-Ali on October 8. Fierce clashes erupted upon Mujahideen ambushing military columns proceeding from Lashkargah to Musa Qila, causing heavy casualties on both sides and loss of 5 tanks/APCs and 1 helicopter.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Operations in Qandahar city: Mujahideen ambushed and seized 18 Karmal vehicles loaded with sugar near the Customs House on September 23; Mujahideen struck a military post at Herat Gate on October 2; Mujahideen ambushed military columns in Imran Dam area on October 4 and in western part of Sarpoza on October 8; Mujahideen attacked a military post at Kabul Gate on October 16; another military post was struck and partly destroyed in Ward No. 1 area. Mujahideen destroyed a communication centre in Qandahar cantonment on October 4. Mujahideen attacked a military post in Manzil Bagh area on September 25. Mujahideen struck a high-powered wireless station and secured release of 48 detainees on the premises on October 1. Soviet bombing struck Mujahideen positions near Bambalay in Spinbuldak district on October 2. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet aircraft in Zul Khan area near Panjwai on October 5. Mujahideen ambushed a military column near Spinbuldak on October

*The date given in parenthesis in Section 3 are of the respective broadcasts.

8. Soviet-Karmal bid to occupy a road built by Mujahideen in Arghastan area led to fierce clashes and heavy civilian losses on October 15. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Panjwai headquarters on October 15. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force in Zul Khan area near Panjwai (following loss of 1 aircraft on October 5). Mujahideen ambushed a military jeep in Spinbuldak area and struck a security post at Tangi, in Raigistan area near Spinbuldak. Toy bomb explosion killed 2 children at Shega. Soviet-Karmal forces were erecting a chain of posts along the 20 km Qandahar-Panjwai route to secure it for troop movement.

Radio Tehran: 100 Karmal troops defected after killing 4 officers in Qandahar city (October 29).

VOA: Mujahideen captured the Commissioner of Zailley Qila, a militia official and Khad agent, killed 3 militiamen and seized several vehicles on September 30 (October 5). There was heavy fighting in the wake of Soviet-Karmal efforts to dislodge Mujahideen controlling the main bazar in southern part of Qandahar city (October 15).

VOG: Over a hundred Karmal troops defected in the centre of Qandahar city (October 29).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 20 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized sizeable munition (October 24).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck a power house and government bus workshop in Qalat Ghilzai and a military post in Kandak area near the provincial capital Qalat Ghilzai on September 28.

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a large supply convoy in Qarabagh district on September 22. Soviet-Karmal forces operated in Qaya and Qarabagh areas, also striking a Mujahideen hospital in Qarabagh. A large scale Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive struck several districts early October (see Section 2). Mujahideen were resisting Soviet-Karmal search campaign in the Liberated Areas of Qarabagh on Kabul-Qandahar highway.

VOIR: Mujahideen killed 1 high ranking Soviet officer in Ghazni city on September 20 (October 3). Mujahideen repulsed air-cum-ground offensive in suburbs of Ghazni involving 2000 Karmal troops (October 14).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot dead a high ranking Soviet officer alongwith his guard while patrolling Ghazni city (October 2).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen restricted Soviet-Karmal mobility by destroying petrol depots in Khost area on September 24. Mujahideen struck several security posts and a munition depot in Ali Sher district on September 28-30. Mujahideen struck Khost cantonment on September 28 and October 2. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal commando regiment near Khairkot cantonment on October 3. Soviet bombing struck Mujahideen stronghold in Zazi area on October 17. Mujahideen defused over a hundred mines planted by Soviet-Karmal forces between Dobandi and Zazi.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck a military post located 25 km from village Sarang on October 25 (October 26).

VOA: Soviet troops were again amassing in Paktiya province (October 1).

Radio Kabul: Afghan Chief of Army Staff Maj. Gen. Shahnawaz Tani attended award distribution ceremony following Khost operation at the 37th Div headquarters (October 2). Armed forces had "flattened" the "very strong fortress" built by "counter-revolutionaries" and defeat of Pakistan militia in Khost reminded of the East Pakistan humiliation (October 7). Khost had been totally cleared of "hirelings of reaction" (October 9). 45 (refugee) families returned to Khost in response to call of the Supreme Tribal Jirga (October 10).

Radio Moscow: 77 groups of "counter-revolutionaries" got killed during security operations in Khost; citing interview with *Tass*, General Shahnawaz Tani said that although "counter-revolutionaries" had strong bases and were proud that the government could not succeed in capturing their positions, they had been defeated as the government killed 2500 "counter-revolutionaries", destroyed 56 arms depots and had assumed full control of the district (October 13).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided government Agricultural farm No. 5 at Batikot on September 22. Mujahideen struck Karmal military position at Rudat on September 23, Ghani Khel in Basawal district and Srah Bayragh and Tambu (4 km from Torkham) on September 24 and different locations in Nazian district including Nazian headquarters on September 28. Mujahideen caused bomb explosion at Rudat district headquarters and captured 2 Soviet soldiers in Zahzabad area of Surkhrud district on October 2. Mujahideen struck 71st brigade headquarters in Ghani Khel on October 4. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Goshta area on October 7. Mujahideen attacked a security post in Surkhrud district on October 13. Mujahi-

deen rocket fire from Surkhrud hit two militia buildings in Jalalabad city on October 17. Karmal militia attacked village Paykha in Achin district, following by accidental Soviet helicopter bombing on the militia unit on October 21. Mujahideen struck a Soviet camp and destroyed the military cinema near the Agricultural Farm at Barikot. Mine explosion struck Karmal contingent at the military camp near Rudat town. Soviet troops had begun establishing new posts on the heights between Achin and Ghani Khel and 2 battalions and 50 tanks/APCs went to Achin district in Shinwar for this purpose on October 17. Governor of Ningarhar accompanied by 4 Soviet advisors inspected the new outposts on October 18. A regiment of fresh troops was sent to Samar Khel area, where Russians had already built a stronghold. A convoy of 300 tanks/APCs had reached Samar Khel from Kabul on October 21.

Radio Kabul: 10 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed during security operations (October 26).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Shalai area of Central Kunar was subjected to Soviet air-cum-ground assault on September 25. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal patrol in Kabul Khel area near Nur Gul in Lower Kunar on September 28. Mujahideen struck Shewa military post in Lower Kunar on September 29. Soviet attack on villages Ghaziabad and Lurlam and Mazar valley in Nur Gul district killed 15 civilians, destroyed 30 houses and 60 pieces of livestock on October 8. Soviet bombardment also caused loss of civilian life and property in Dara-e-Noor district on October 9. Mujahideen killed 15 Soviet troops and destroyed 6 tanks and 4 HMVs in an ambush in Dara-e-Noor on October 10. Mujahideen struck Arazai post in Khas Kunar on October 10. Further civilian losses followed large scale Soviet-Karmal ground offensive in Dara-e-Noor district on October 10. Soviet-Karmal forces struck/ambushed Mujahideen during night assault on October 15. Soviet-Karmal columns from Jalalabad supported by heli-commandos struck Mujahideen from Shosrik mountains in Pech district on October 15. Soviet-Karmal forces also attacked Mujahideen in Ganajagal area of Sarkani district on October 18. Soviets bombed Mujahideen in Karisar area on October 19.

VOIR: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Barikot area (October 26).

VOA: Intensive Mujahideen attack on Barikot and nearby mountain outpost on September 28 killed 11 Karmal troops (October 14).

Radio Kabul: Cross-border shelling killed 6 persons and destroyed

6 houses in Barikot on September 30 (October 7). Pakistan artillery shelling from October 1 to 4 killed 14 persons in Barikot (October 13). "Revolutionary vanguards" had beaten "remnants of counter-revolution" during operations in Kunar (October 15). Pakistani troops fired rockets and missiles on Barikot on October 16 (October 20). Note: Pakistan had been categorically rejected all the Karmal regime allegations, besides lodging its own protests against Kabul.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan and China)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen carried out operations against Soviet-Karmal forces in Jasm area.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 4 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized large quantity of munition (October 7 and 8). 12 former "counter-revolutionaries" joined Karmal security forces (October 27).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Karmal retaliatory attack following capture of 3 Khad agents by Mujahideen led to fierce fighting and attack on civilian population in Khwaja Ghor district on September 10-12. Mujahideen struck Soviet troops crossing River Oxus by helicopters and boats and inflicted 96 casualties in Khwaja Ghor sector on September 17. Mujahideen ambush operation led to fierce clash in Band area on September 27-28. Mujahideen destroyed 2 military barracks in provincial capital Taloqan on October 14.

VOIR: Attack on Mujahideen bases led to sequel of clashes in Baharak and Haji Pahlawan areas.

Radio Kabul: 7 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed and 18 wounded/captured during operations (October 7 and 8). Security forces killed 27 and captured 28 "counter-revolutionaries" (October 12). Security forces killed 9 and captured 8 "counter-revolutionaries" (October 13).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Karmal search campaign led to fierce fighting and heavy losses on both sides at village Shura in Khanabad area on September 19. Clash in Shahrawan area caused heavy losses on both sides on September 25. Mujahideen struck a military post in Tangi area of Khanabad on September 30. Mujahideen launched rocket attack on a Soviet military base in Dashte Abdan on the night of October 1. Week long fighting beginning September 29 in Imam Sahib district led

to losses on both sides including destruction of 1 helicopter. Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy near Imam Sahib proceeding to Kunduz cantonment on October 3. Mujahideen attacked Dashte Sher Mahi military camp near Imam Sahib and seized large quantity of ammunition on October 8. Mujahideen struck Dashte Abdan base and destroyed several military vehicles on October 8. Mujahideen attacked a military post in Kunduz city on October 10.

Radio Kabul: A number of "saboteurs" were killed and huge quantity of munition seized during security operations (October 2 and 4).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank in an ambush in Baghlan city on September 12. Mujahideen blasted a government building in Baghlan city with remote-controlled bomb on September 15. Mujahideen launched missile attack on Qila Ghai base on September 26. Mujahideen destroyed 2 Soviet tanks in an ambush near Khenjan on Salang highway on October 5. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Liberated Areas between the old and new cities of Baghlan on October 3-4. Mujahideen positions were subjected to Soviets bombing on October 5-6. Mujahideen struck government buildings in Baghlan city on October 7 and 8. Soviet forces struck both Mujahideen and civilians in old Baghlan city. Mujahideen killed 2 Khad agents in old Baghlan. Fresh Soviet forces crossing Oxus reached Baghlan on September 22 and also proceeded towards Kabul—but were ambushed on Salang highway on September 27.

Radio Kabul: 7 "misled compatriots" availed general amnesty (October 6 and 9). Security forces killed a large number of "bandits", captured 3 and seized different arms (October 7). Security forces killed a number of "counter-revolutionaries" and seized 100 rockets (October 13). 10 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed and various light and heavy weapons seized in adjoining areas of Baghlan district (October 26).

Samangan

Radio Kabul: Security forces captured 4 and killed a large number of "counter-revolutionaries" (October 7). Security forces killed 6 "counter-revolutionaries" (October 8). Another 9 "counter-revolutionaries" got killed and 8 were captured (October 13).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Fatherland Front posi-

tions in Koshak area on September 2. Mujahideen ambushed a military column in Sholgar district on September 19. Mujahideen attacked Termorak outpost and inflicted heavy loss on September 9. Mujahideen destroyed security posts in Chashmai Safa area on Charkent district on September 16. Soviet-forces carried out air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen positions (and civilians) at Charkent and Dara-e-Aghosai on September 16. Mujahideen struck 4 military posts in Tang-e-Chashma-e-Saqa area on September 16. Search campaign in Langar Khana led to fierce fighting on September 19. Mujahideen ambushed military column in Chamtal district and in Raghshur area on September 20. Retaliatory bombing struck civilians in Chamtal district on September 21. Mujahideen struck a security post at Charbolak town.

VOIR: 15 air force officers and technicians were arrested and several executed in Mazar-i-Sharif (October 23).

BBC: Citing WDS, Soviets had killed those 39 Mujahideen escorting 5 Europeans doctors to Mazar-i-Sharif area (October 1).

VOA: 39 Mujahideen were discovered and attacked (killed) 2 weeks ago, while the 5 French "Doctors without Frontiers" managed to escape (October 1).

Radio Kabul: 5 "counter-revolutionaries", all residents of Balkh, were sentenced to death and 3 imprisoned for planting bomb in an apartment and killing 17 and wounding 39 Afghan "compatriots" (October 7). Security forces killed 9 and captured 9 "counter-revolutionaries" (October 13).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters and destroyed several tanks in an engagement in Albruz mountains of Aqcha district and also undertook a major ambush operation on September 4. A helicopter-supported house-to-house search campaign in Sazqala area of Charak district led to fierce fighting on September 12. Mujahideen positions were subjected to air-cum-ground assault in Sang-e-Charak district on September 15. Mujahideen attacked security posts in Qala-e-Baf area and along Sheberghan-Mazar-i-Sharif highway on September 15. Mujahideen ambushed a military column at village Albruz in Aqcha district on September 10. Mujahideen blasted gas pipeline to Soviet Union at 5 points on September 25 causing disruption in supply till at least October 4. Mujahideen blasted gas installation at Jarkaduk near Sheberghan on September 25. Soviet bombing caused heavy Mujahideen (and civilian) losses in Surpul district on September 27. Mujahideen foiled a major Soviet-Karmal offensive in Band-e-Khwaja and Khan Malang areas on September 28. Mujahideen struck 2 military

posts in Surpul area on September 30.

BBC: Karmal sources claimed that a number of "counter-revolutionaries" had been killed (October 8).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Quresh military post in Daulatabad and prompted 35 Karmal defections on September 25. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Karmal search campaign at villages Chahshango and Feroze in Daulatabad district on September 4.

Radio Kabul: A group of "saboteurs" surrendered availing general amnesty (October 2).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy coming from Herat near Qala Nau in October 16.

VOIR: Soviet-Karmal forces had launched air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen bases in Kochak area for the last 2 weeks (October 1). Mujahideen struck Karmal positions in Qala Nau area (October 11). Mujahideen killed the provincial secretary of Women's Organization and a Khad activists in Qala Nau (October 16). Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Qala-e-Wali area; Mujahideen destroyed 4 Soviet tanks in an ambush in Qadis district (October 21). Mujahideen struck (unidentified) military posts (October 16 and 31).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground operations in Zindajan, Ghorian, Khosan, Kalat-e-Porberiz, Kalat-e-Arbab and Qezel Islam districts from September 27 to October 3 caused very heavy losses on both sides. Mujahideen struck the military hospital building and several tanks at Shindand base on October 8. Mujahideen struck Qandaq military post on October 13. Mujahideen undertook an ambush operation near Ghorian town on October 13. Soviet bombing on refugee caravan to Iran killed women and children and their camels near Islam Qala on October 15. Mujahideen struck security posts in Zindajan and Ghorian areas on October 15. Mujahideen ambushed military convoys near Dilaram town and in Karak district, followed by retaliatory bombing.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal base at Doab and shot down 1 helicopter in Kushk area (October 1). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions, killing Political Director of 18th Div and

Director General Intelligence (October 3). Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Bala Baluk area (October 5). Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Karmal forces at Kushk Darwaza and Qandahar Darwaza (October 6). Mujahideen resisted (foiled) Soviet-Karmal attempt to encircle Mirabad, Samangan and Khanabad areas of Herat using 150 tanks/APCs (October 18). Pule Alam area of Herat was subjected to air-cum-ground assault (October 22). 13 Karmal air force officers were arrested at Shindand base (October 23). Mujahideen struck a security post in Zindajan district (October 28). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal position at Shar Shari, followed by retaliatory bombing on civilians (October 31).

BBC: Soviet-Karmal aircraft bombed Iranian villages near Tairabad last week; Iranian News Agency reported, after remaining silent for a few days, that some people were killed and wounded and several houses destroyed (October 9). Citing resistance sources in Tehran, Mujahideen missile attack killed 70 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 30 tanks at Shindand base on October 8; and several Karmal army officers were arrested on suspicion of collaboration (October 27).

Radio Kabul: 20 "miscreants" surrendered together with their weapons (October 2). A batch of "revolutionary guards" were welcomed back to Kabul by PDPA and government officials after beating "counter-revolutionaries" (October 17). 70 returnees from Iran availed general amnesty (October 20). Security forces killed a number of "bandits" and seized a big quantity of munition (October 27). "Bandits" struck Herat mosque with (two) ground-to-ground missiles, killing 14 and wounding 48 worshippers after Asr (afternoon) prayers (October 27). Kabul lodged protest with Iran for attack by 300-400 'Mujahideen' alongwith Iranian Revolutionary Guards on Afghan security forces at Qadar Islam on the night of October 3 and Iranian cross-border shelling on Afghan post from Shara Shari area on October 25 and 26.

Radio Moscow: 14 people were killed and 78 wounded when the grand mosque of Herat city came under rocket fire from "counter-revolutionary bandits" (October 28).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent in Aab-e-Khumra area of Bala Baluk district on September 25, followed by retaliatory bombing on civilians near Bala Baluk town. Soviet bombing struck civilians at Shewan and surrounding villages on September 27, followed by Mujahideen operation against Soviet-Karmal forces in the area. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy coming from Herat on September 28. Another military convoy proceeding from Shindand

to Qandahar was ambushed at Karawangah on September 30. Mujahideen destroyed temporary Soviet-Karmal camp at Falak Pozi.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in Kokeaullia area (October 10).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter last week (October 5). Mujahideen destroyed 23 army trucks and seized huge quantity of arms in an ambush at Karmanda on Farah-Qandahar highway (October 7). Mujahideen ambush operation led to retaliatory Soviet-Karmal shelling on villages in Qila Nawak Khash (October 12).

Nimruz

See under "Provinces Bordering Pakistan" above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attack on a security post at village Jahar Khel on September 18 led to Soviet retaliatory bombing.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy coming from Herat near Shehrak town.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck local militia headquarters near Tarin Kot and also shot down 1 helicopter during the engagement on September 19. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 2 army barracks at Dehrawant on October 13.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck security posts in Qala-e-Fatullah area on September 18. Mujahideen ambushed a Khad bus going to Paghman at Dashti Barchi near Kabul city on September 26. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Microriyan, Wazir Akbar Khan and Kabul airport on September 27-28; several aircraft were hit and damaged at Kabul airport and the remaining were flown out to Bagram. Soviet retaliatory rocket fire struck the surrounding areas of Kabul city on September 28. Mujahideen rocket fire damaged Customs building in Kabul city on September 29-30. Mujahideen rocket fire hit Bagrami district headquarters, Bagrami Textile Mill, security outposts at Qala

Ahmad and blocks under construction in Macroriyan on October 1. 3 rockets fired by Mujahideen hit the exclusively Soviet sector of Khawaja Rawash International Airport on October 5. Another 6 rockets fell near the state-run Bread Factory on October 6. Mujahideen fired 20 rockets on Darul Aman area on October 9 and 4 rockets on Kabul airport on October 10. Mujahideen attacked the house of Karmal agents, who were busy enjoying a party, near Deh Sabz on October 12. Mujahideen attack on 15th Armoured Div damaged the cinema building and led to closure of Kabul-Jalalabad highway in Pule Charkhi area on October 19. Soviets carried out retaliatory attacks on Mujahideen positions in Mullah Mohammad Baba, Kata Khel and Sami Khel suburbs of Kabul. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Lalander area near Kabul city on September 15. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter in Baramta area of Mussayee on September 26. Mujahideen attacked a security post between Pule Charkhi and Hood Khel on September 27. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Qargah Dam, Qargah Garrison, Mahtab Qala and locations in Char Deh and Polytechnic area on October 1. Mujahideen blasted Soviet-Karmal ammunition dump at Sia Sang near Kabul on October 2. Mujahideen undertook ambush operation at Haider Khan in Char Deh district on September 28-29. Mujahideen destroyed Qala-i-Wahed security post on October 1. Mujahideen destroyed 2 power transmission poles between Barishna Kot and Sayadabad on October 7. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Mahipar Gorge area on October 16. Soviet-Karmal 'sixth offensive' in Paghman valley on September 23 and Mujahideen counter-offensive caused heavy losses on both sides. Soviet-Karmal forces again entered Paghman valley on September 29 but then returned to Kabul 4 days later without any engagements. Mujahideen in Paghman valley retreated to Wardak and Parwan on October 3 in the wake of latest Soviet-Karmal moves.

VOIR: Soviet-Karmal forces had launched large scale espionage and search operations in Kabul city (October 6). Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Kabul suburbs (October 23).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen missile attack damaged 2 transport aircraft on Kabul airport (October 3). Soviet-Karmal forces were contemplating to form a security line around Kabul city to face growing attacks by Mujahideen (October 6).

BBC: Citing WDS, thousands of Soviet-Karmal troops were deployed and helicopters bombed the area during air-cum-ground offensive in Paghman beginning two weeks ago to seal off Mujahideen escape routes (October 1). Citing WDS, fierce fighting erupted around Kabul air base during the weekend when Mujahideen fired rockets

and heavy machine guns from surrounding mountains, followed by Soviet retaliatory artillery and tank fire and bombardment (October 22).

VOA: Citing WDS, Soviets for the first time started building outposts and small garrisons in Paghman (October 8). Citing WDS, Karmal guards killed several inmates trying to escape from the main jail for political prisoners in Kabul city (October 15). Mujahideen attacked Kabul airport with rockets and heavy machine guns for over three hours on the night of October 19; unusually high reports reached during the month of both helicopters and aircraft being shot down around Kabul (October 22).

Radio Kabul: 14 ground-to-ground missiles were seized during security operations in Bagrami district (October 3). 11 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed and different arms seized during operations in Paghman outskirts (October 6). 9 ground-to-ground rockets and 3 Klashnikov rifles were seized during operations in Paghman district (October 9). Security forces arrested 2 (local Afghan) spies having close links with a US national serving as physician at Noor Hospital in Kabul city (October 10). "Counter-revolutionary" bands had been wiped out after successful actions near Kabul city (October 20).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen fired 92 rockets on Bagram base from the east on September 20. Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy and the vehicle carrying BM-13 missiles exploded at Qala-e-Surkh of Jabul Saraj on September 30. Mujahideen struck Chanar Kamita army camp in Rabat area on October 1, Sabzi Kari security post on October 2, Sufian Naumani military post on October 3, and a security post in Charikar on October 4. Mujahideen undertook an operation in Qarya Khawaja Sayyaran area on October 2. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen and civilian concentrations on October 5. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Salang valley on October 6. Soviet bombing struck civilians in Koklami area of Salang valley on October 7. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen stronghold in Northern Salang on October 7 and fighting continued for 1 week. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal commando attack on their stronghold at Shutul between Salang and Panjsher and inflicted very heavy casualties on October 10. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter at Qalander Khel on October 15 and another at Ghowr Band on October 16. Soviet retaliatory bombing struck rural localities along the Salang highway and Charikar on October 17. Soviet troops committed atrocities on civilian traffic following destruction of 2 tanks near Salang on October 15.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions and destroyed 2 tanks at Shinjan in Salang area on October 5.

Radio Kabul: A group of "counter-revolutionaries" surrendered to "people's" government (October 20). Security forces killed a number of "bandits" and seized big quantity of arms in Parwan district (October 24).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military camp and also destroyed 1 helicopter in Kohistan area on October 10. Soviets heavily bombarded Panjsher and dropped 300 bombs in Mukuni valley in the wake of attempts to establish Soviet-Karmal bases in Bazarak and Pushghor before the winter. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal camp around Gulbahar Textile Mill near Salang highway. Soviet-Karmal forces used new weaponry in the latest Panjsher offensive: a long-range rocket (80mm) fired from Soviet bases outside the valley to spread anti-personnel mines; a 245mm mortar firing 130 kg shells of over 5 feet length; tele-guided rockets launched from helicopters and rocket launchers; remote-controlled mines ("wave Mines"); night visibility devices to stage raids and ambush operations during the night.

VOIR: Hundreds of Karmal troops defected before launching of the latest Panjsher offensive, Soviet-Karmal forces moved to launch attack on Mujahideen positions in Qala Musa area—mined by Mujahideen (October 24).

Radio Tehran: Citing WDS, more than 60 Soviet troops were killed in Panjsher valley (October 29).

BBC: Large number of killed and wounded Afghan troops were brought to Kabul hospitals from Panjsher valley last week (October 25).

VOA: Soviet-Karmal forces appeared to be undertaking final offensive in Panjsher valley before the winter closed down Mujahideen supply routes (October 22).

VOG: Mujahideen had shot down 15 Soviet aircraft in the last 6 days and killed 60 Soviet troops during attack on their garrison at Rakhan (October 29).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed large number of "bandits", captured 3 and seized different arms (October 7). Security forces killed a number of "counter-revolutionaries", captured 4 and seized 5 light weapons (October 12 and 13). Security forces captured a number of "counter-revolutionaries" and recovered large quantity of arms in Kohistan district (October 19).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Soviet bombing at village Kulman killed a number of civilians, destroyed 25 houses and perished 40 heads of livestock on October 10.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed Soviet-Karmal Se Kochi military fort in Charkh district on September 10. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen in Nabi Sahrah area of Charkh district on September 14. Mine explosion destroyed 1 tank and killed a Soviet Brigadier in Mohammad Agha district on September 19. Mujahideen launched rocket attack on provincial capital Pule Alam and damaged several government buildings including the Governor House on October 20. Mujahideen attacked militia unit in Baru area on September 23. Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Kajdara, Maula Saheb, Argan and Dashtak areas on September 27 led to heavy losses on both sides. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked refugee caravan and killed 6 civilians at Khushi on September 27. Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Charkh, Baraki Barak, Kulangar and Mohammad Agha districts on September 30 caused sizeable Mujahideen and civilian losses. Mujahideen attacked Soviet military contingent near Mohammad Agha town on October 12; Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter during Soviet retaliatory bombing on October 13. Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation in Mohammad Agha district on October 16. Soviet-Karmal forces ambushed a large group of Mujahideen in Khushi area. Mujahideen also carried out operations in Izra and Kunda areas.

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen suffered very high casualties during Soviet-Karmal offensive in Jalrez area.

VOIR: Soviet aircraft dropped chemical bombs on Maidan city, which mistakenly struck and killed 30 Soviet-Karmal troops (October 16).

VOA: Citing WDS, Soviet forces released deadly gas which killed 30 Afghan troops and several civilians last week near an Afghan military base (October 15).

Radio Kabul: 13 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed during security operations in the outskirts of Wardak (October 2).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in

October 1985 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Kabul's identification with Pakistani Tribals and inciting them against Pakistan and the Afghan refugees/Mujahideen.
2. Undeclared war and foreign-backed intervention in the 'Democratic Republic of Afghanistan'.
3. Pakistani threat to India: nuclear threat; US military assistance; Indian border violations; interference in Kashmir and East Punjab.
4. Political and economic turmoil and lawlessness in Pakistan.
5. Peace offensive in favour of Pakistan and entering into *direct talks* with Karmal regime including projection of Pakistani voices in support of direct talks.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in October 1985*:

1. Foreign intervention in the 'Democratic Republic of Afghanistan'.
2. US arms to Pakistan.
3. Pakistani nuclear programme.
4. Soviet commitment to support Karmal regime/Afghanistan.
5. Criticism over alleged Western propaganda against Afghanistan and the distortion of the Afghan situation.

**The samples of Radio Moscow broadcast available were inadequate for the purpose of providing any reliable ordering of the recurrence frequency of the given themes.*

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 279 killed.

Karmal Casualties: 488 killed.

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: Estimated 1488 killed (speculative losses).

Defections: 99 Karmal troops.

Mujahideen Casualties: 663 killed.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 1049 killed.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 4 aircraft; 14 helicopters; 211 tanks and APCs; 391 HMVs; 18 oil tankers; 9 jeeps; 329 light and heavy weapons; 283 Klashnikov rifles; 1 munition dump; 6 boxes of munition; 10,000 rounds; 10 wireless sets; 27 posts; 2 bulldozers; 1 gas station; 1 gas pipeline.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Losses: 19 light and heavy weapons; 480 houses, 305 heads of livestock; 2 tractors.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: KABUL—MOSCOW SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: Estimated 452 killed.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks): Estimated 426.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 13 munition dumps; 109 rockets; 14 missiles; 3 Kalshnikov rifles; 9 lots of arms and ammunition.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN OCTOBER 1985 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxxxxx	Lashkargarh	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxx
		xxxx		
	Zabul	xx	Kalat Gilzai	xv
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	
	Paktika	xxxxxxx	Sharna	v
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	x
		xxxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Asadabad	
	Badakhshan	xxx	Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxxxxx	Taloqan	x
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz	x
	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxv
	Samangan		Samangan	
	Balkh	xxxxxxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Shebergan	vv
	Faryab	xxx	Maimana	
	Badghis	x	Qala Nau	v
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	x
	Farah	xxxxxxx	Farah	
	(Nimruz)	(xx)	(Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	xx	Bamiyan	
	Ghor	x	Chagcharan	
	Uruzgan	xx	Tarin Kot	v
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxvvv
				vvvv
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	xvv
	Kapisa	xxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman	x	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam	xx
	Wardak	xxxxx	Koteasro	
TOTAL:		261		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN OCTOBER 1985 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx		
	Hilmand	xxx	xx	xx
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxx
	Zabul		xx	
	Ghazni	xx		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Paktika	xxxxx	x	xxx
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xx	xxxxxxxxxx	x
	Kunar	xxx	xx	xxxxxxx
	Badakhshan		xxx	
	Takhar	x	x	xxxx
	Kunduz	x	xxxxxx	xxx
	Baghlan	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
	Samangan			
	Balkh			
	Jozjan	xx	xxxxx	xxxxx
	Faryab	x	x	x
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x		
	Herat	xxx	xxxx	xxxxxxx
	Farah	xxxx	xx	xx
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)			
	Bamiyan		x	x
	Ghor	x		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan		xx	
	Kabul	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Parwan	xxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Kapisa		xx	x
	Laghman	x		
	Logar	xxxxxx	xxxx	xxxxxx
	Wardak			xxxxx
	TOTAL:	60	111	90

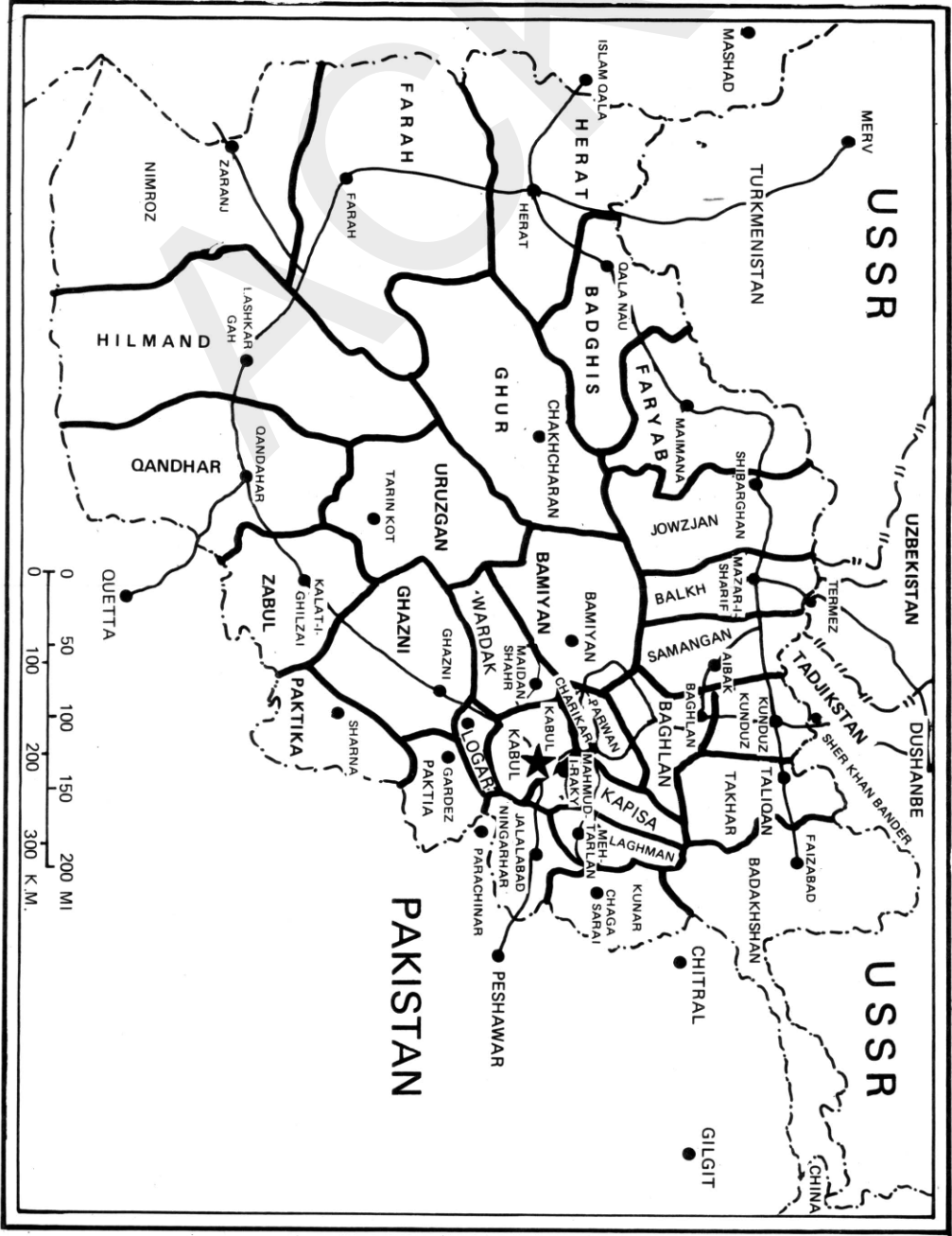
APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN OCTOBER 1985 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	x	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni	x	
	Paktika	xxx	
	Paktiya	xxx	R (225)
	Ningarhar	xxx	
	Kunar	x	
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan	xx	R (12)
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxx	
	Kunduz	xxxx	
	Baghlan	xxxxx	RR (14)
	Samangan	xxx	
	Balkh	x	
	Jozjan		
	Faryab		R (25)
	Badghis		
Bordering Iran	Herat	xx	RR (27)
	Farah (Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Parwan	x	
	Kapisa	xxxx	
	Laghman		
	Logar	xxxxxxx	
	Wardak	xxx	
	TOTAL:	58	

MAPS

APPENDIX – VI E



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported in 28 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. except Samangan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 18 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. except Nimruz, Hilmand, Zabul, Jozjan, Faryab, Badghis, Farah, Bamian, Ghor, Uruzgan and Laghman.

II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

France

The Afghan government is reported to have accused two diplomats one from France and the other from West Germany of indulging in espionage. Radio Kabul said that the two diplomats were involved in collecting secret information for the intelligence services of their respective countries. The two diplomats are working at their diplomatic missions in Kabul (BBC, 10 October 1985).

Germany (East)

A special plane carrying aid materials of the GDR for the DRA arrived in Kabul on 2nd August. The aid materials included powdered milk, clothes, medicine and education items (*KNT*, 3 October).

The Afghan Defence Minister Maj. Gen. Nazar Mohammad led a military delegation to Berlin on the invitation of the Defence Ministry of the East Germany, from 22-29 October.

Hungary

A special airplane carrying gratis aid from the Peace and Solidarity Committee of Hungary arrived in Kabul on 12 October. These goods were sent for the PSFO. Ambassador of Hungary in DRA handed 12 tons of goods consisting of medicine, clothes and blankets etc to the PSFO (*KNT*, 14 October).

India

Radio Kabul reported on 5 October 1985 that the new Indian Ambassador in Kabul Mr. Khosla called on Babrak Karmal on 3 October. Foreign Minister S.M. Dost was also present on the occasion.

S.A. Keshtmand received Andarpal Khosla, the new Indian ambassador on a courtesy call, reported *KNT* on 19 October 1985. Sher Jan Mazdooryar (Minister for Transport), Nabi Kamyar (Minister for Public Health) also held similar introductory meetings with the new Indian Ambassador in Kabul (Radio Kabul, 18 October 1985).

CPI: Mahmoud Baryalai met with the delegation of the Communist Party of India (CPI), led by Raj Bahadur Gour, who is also the Secretary of the All India Workers Union on 9 October (*KNT*, 10 October).

In a Press Conference in Kabul, R.B. Gour said the socialist and

progressive organisations including the progressive people of India will continue to support the Saur Revolution. He also expressed his Party's solidarity with the Afghan people reported Radio Kabul on 17 October 1985.

CPI (M): A CPI delegation arrived on 20 October. Mahmoud Baryali and Noor Ahmed Noor had meetings with the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India Sarwar Mukerji (*KNT*, 21 October).

Protocol: A protocol of cooperation was signed in Kabul between the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan and the Central Labour Trade Union of India for a period between 1986 to 1990.

On the basis of this protocol both sides will invite each other's delegations to participate in their gatherings and will declare their positions on Labour movements (Radio Kabul, 29 October 1985).

Iraq

The appointment of Syed Amir Zarrah as Ambassador of the DRA to the Republic of Iraq was received from the concerned authorities (*KNT*, October 15).

On 17 October the Iraqi ambassador to the DRA Khalil Ghezel presented his credentials to Karmal. Dost, Farzam, Danishjo were present (*KNT*, 19 October).

DPRK

The 40th anniversary of the Worker's Party of the DPRK was marked on 7 October, (*KNT*, 9 October). A photo exhibition devoted to this anniversary was held on October 9 (*KNT*, 10 October).

PLO

B. Karmal received Khalid Abdullah Ramazan, the Ambassador of the PLO, for the farewell meeting at the Headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on 29 September 1985, reported Radio Kabul on 2 October 1985.

Poland

Dastgir Punjsheri, President of the Union of Writers of the DRA, visited Polish People's Republic from 12 to 21 October 1985 to participate in the 21st session of the Union of Writers of socialist countries in Warsaw, reported *KNT* on 23 October 1985.

Sweden

A delegation of the Swedish-Afghan Friendship society headed by

Arvid Rundberg (?) visited Kabul from 30 September to 8 October. The delegation visited the Watan Nursery and presented the symbol of the Youth Organization of the Swedish Party and an order to the pioneers of the nursery, reported *KNT* on 2 October 1985.

Thailand

It is reported that DRA delegation participated in the third session of the Ministers of the countries of Asia and Pacific areas on development and social welfare starting from 8 October 1985. The delegation was headed by Syed Mortaza, reported *KNT* on 9 October 1985.

UK

The British Foreign Secretary announced that the Kabul authorities expelled an American and a British doctor from Afghanistan who were working in Kabul Eye hospital. This announcement was made a day after the Afghan government announced that its security forces have arrested two Afghans who have confessed spying for American and British intelligence service (BBC, on 13 October 1985).

US

Reportedly an American broadcasting organization called "*Radio Free Afghanistan*" (RFA) started broadcasting for Afghanistan from 1 October 1985. Two American broadcasting organizations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operating from Munich, announced that the RFA has been set up under the aegis of International Radio Council. Programmes will be composed by the Afghan nationals in Dari language, *VOG* reported on 1 October 1985.

An American journalist travelling in Southern Afghanistan was killed in a rocket attack on a truck, the Hizbe-Islami announced. The victim was reported to be the third foreign journalist to be killed in Afghanistan in the six-year Afghan war, reported *VOG* on 2 October 1985.

United Nations

S.M. Dost heading the Afghan delegation in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UNO, criticised the star wars programme of the US (Radio Kabul, 25 October). He added that President Reagan's speech was aimed at inciting Pakistan for aggression against Afghanistan (BBC, 30 October 1985).

UNESCO

Faqir Mohammad Yaqobi, President of the National UNESCO

Commission in DRA, left Kabul on 6 October at the head of a delegation for Bulgaria to participate in the 23rd UNESCO Conference held in Sofia (*KNT*, 7 October).

Geneva Talks

The UN Secretary General Mr. Cuellar said that efforts to seek settlement to the Afghan issue through negotiations have been deadlocked. He said the two sides have arrived to an agreement on three out of four points, but there is difference of opinion on how to start negotiations on the key-point of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan (*Radio VOA*, 9 October).

Mr. Ramesh Bhandari and S.M. Dost held discussions at a meeting in the UN in connection with the Afghan situation (*AIR*, 29 October). S.M. Dost demanded direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan. He told newsmen at the United Nations that this was the best way to solve the problem between two countries (*AIR*, 30 October). (*Also see Politburo Meeting's report in Chapter 2*).

UN and Mujahideen

Gulbadin Hikmatyar, a spokesman of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen, demanded the representation of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance in the OIC and the UNO, reported Agency Afghan Press on 9 October 1985.

A delegation comprised of several Afghan resistance groups reportedly reached New York on 19 October to acquaint the members of the UN about their stand regarding the Afghanistan situation. This was the first delegation of this nature to the UN following the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan six years ago. The delegation was headed by chairman of Hizbe-Islami Afghanistan, Engineer Gulbadin Hikmatyar (*BBC* on 24 October 1985).

Four groups sent a letter to the UN Secretary General demanding Afghanistan seat in the UN to be given to them. Gulbadin Hikmatyar said the alliance of the parties has planned to contact representatives of all friendly countries in the UN.

New York Times reported that these leaders tried to enter the UN General Assembly but were not allowed, therefore they protested. Later, they handed over a letter to the guards who said they would deliver it to the UN General Secretary (*VOA* on 26 October 1985).

Radio Dubai reported on 27 October 1985 about a hundred and fifty Afghan demonstrators gathered near the UN building in New York demanding that a Mujahideen representative should be allowed a place at the world body.

USSR

International Seminar: A seminar was held in Alma Ata and Tashkent, capitals of the Soviet Asian Republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan respectively. About 20 developing countries sent their representatives to the seminar, held within the research project on using the experience of social and economic reforms in the Asian part of the Soviet Union in the initial years of Soviet government.

Abdul Latif, summed up the results of seminar and highly appreciated the efforts of USSR. Abdul Latif (Director General of the Planning Coordination Department of the DRA State Committee for Planning) said: "there was no question of planned economic management in Afghanistan prior to 1981. The Soviet planning experience is of great value to us and other countries. Intensive industrialisation, reforms in agriculture, land and water being passed over to peasants, collective farms were being set up in the countryside. This experience is very important for Afghanistan and we will use it in our work", reported a Press Bulletin by the USSR Embassy in Islamabad in this regard on 1 October 1985.

Tajekistan: The Chairman of the Soviet Tajekistan Council of Ministers Gormaveich called on Babrak Karmal in Kabul on 29 October 1985 and exchanged views on matters of bilateral and international concern (*Radio Kabul*, 30 October 1985).

Sultan Ali Keshtmand also met Gormaveich and members of the delegation accompanying him and discussed friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and Soviet Union. He also thanked for the Soviet assistance in economic, social and cultural field (*Radio Kabul* on 30 October 1985).

Uzbekistan: The Minister of Cultural of Uzbek USSR donated a quantity of painting and drawing materials to the State Committee for Culture of the DRA, reported *KNT* on 7 October 1985.

Journalists Delegation: Babrak Karmal received the visiting delegation headed by Yuri Verchenko, Secretary of the Writers Union of the USSR Journalists and said that the Soviet and Afghan Writers can provide best material for the use of the Afghan people (*Radio Kabul* on 2 October 1985).

On 3 October, *KNT* reported the delegation visited various sections of the Central Palace of the Pioneer's Organization. Later the delegates visited the Enqelab Lycee. According to another report they met Abdul Samad Qayumi (Minister of Education) on 2 October. They also met members of the Editorial Board of *Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur* and *Hqiqat-e-Sarbez*. The delegation left for Moscow on 7 October (*KNT*, 8 October).

Soviet Literature: The DRA arranged Days of Soviet Literature from September 25 to October 3. Dastgir Panjsheri (President of the Union of Writers) attended, reported *KNT* on 5 October.

2 – POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Meeting

A periodic session of the Politburo of the PDPA CC presided by Babrak Karmal was held on 6 October, reported *KNT* on 7 October 1985. The amendment of the list of authorities approved by the PDPA CC was scrutinized. B. Karmal pressed that the amendment would play an important role in consolidating and broadening the political leadership of the PDPA and state and social mechanism of the country.

The session reportedly also discussed and evaluated the activity of Provincial Party Committees. Later the Politburo endorsed resolutions to the effect.

The Politburo also reportedly heard S.M. Dost on the Geneva V talks, the participation of the DRA in the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries in Angola and on the attendance of the Afghan delegation in the 40th anniversary of the UNGA.

Babrak Karmal assessed the results of Geneva V talks and the Politburo reportedly fully supported the speeches and instructions of Karmal.

2nd Meeting of Politburo

Addressing another meeting of the Politburo Babrak Karmal expressed satisfaction over the successful observance of Political Unity Day in the country (Radio Kabul, 25 October).

NFF

Sixth Plenum: *KNT* reported on 1 October that the sixth plenum of the CC of the NFF (opened on 20 September) was held in Kabul. Hatif in the main report claimed that after the fifth plenum there was an increase of 809 councils and 25,950 members. The work of the sixth plenum was reportedly unanimously approved and ended with the adoption of a resolution.

Gardiz: The NFF residential council of the peasantry council of Bala Deh village of Gardiz city was set up. In the first six months 460 members of the council and eight peasantry councils with 280 peasants have reportedly been created in the province (*KNT*, 9 October 1985).

Party Purge: Radio Kabul reported on 4 October 1985 that the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee met under the chairmanship

of B. Karmal to consider the unsatisfactory performance of the Party officials and Commanders of the Scouts Force of Logar province.

The report disclosed that Commander of the Scouts Force of Logar Director Security, Platoon Commander, Deputy Commander Secretary Operation Unit for Youth Organization and Secretary of Provincial Committee of DYO of Logar were found indulging in subversive activities and, therefore, expelled from the party.

Ideological Conference

Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Regional Directors, attended an Ideological Conference in Kabul, reported *Radio Kabul* on 25 October 1985.

Local Bodies Elections

Nimroz: In the elections of the Local Jirgas, held in the Zaranj city, Nimroz Province from 14-20 October, 610 representatives reportedly participated, *KNT* on 15 October.

Badakhshan: The first session of the Council of Badakhshan province was held on 2nd October. The session was attended by 44 representatives at the provincial level. 12 members of the Executive Committee of the Council were elected, reported *KNT* on 3 October 1985.

WDOA

The 15th plenum of the WDOA was held in Gul Khana palace, Kabul. Anahita Ratibzad explained the basic idea of the plenum (*Radio Kabul*, 29 October 1985).

Babrak Karmal met the women participants in a session devoted to the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the WDOA on 21 October and handed them honoring orders of the DRA and Medals of Honesty.

Scouts Academy

B. Karmal attended a function of the passing out graduates in the Scouts Command Academy in Kabul on 27 October (*Radio Kabul*, 28 October 1985).

Medals

Transport Ministry: Orders and medals approved by the Presidium of the RC for workers and employees of the transport Ministry were handed over to them on 3 October, reported *KNT* on 5, 14 and 16 October 1985.

Prisoners Exchange

An exchange of prisoners in Afghanistan reportedly took place between Soviet forces and Afghan Mujahideen. It is believed to be the first exchange since the war in Afghanistan began six years ago. Two Soviet prisoners were exchanged for six guerrillas inside Afghanistan in August. The exchange was said to have been initiated by a senior Soviet Communist Party official whose son had been captured in Afghanistan (*BBC*, 19 October 1985).

3 – ECONOMY

Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal stated that 11 million peasants were remitted from debts of usurers, amounting to 31 billion Afghanis since the April takeover. Moreover, he declared that more than 320,000 families received 7,90,000 hectares of land free of charge. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform added that 'huge sums' have been earmarked for strengthening the material and technical infrastructure of the DRA, reported *KNT* on October 17, 1985.

An International Commission investigating about the missing people in Afghanistan said after a four week tour of eastern Afghanistan that the people of three provinces of Afghanistan would have to face starvation next year. Ghazni, Wardak and Logar are the provinces facing draught for the last 3 years, *VOG* reported on 26 October 1985.

Transportation

Kam AZ Enterprise: Reportedly, the Kam AZ heavy trucks transport enterprise No. 2 is to upgrade its capacity for technical preparedness by 85 per cent by the end of the current Afghan year. This is a 20 per cent increase compared to last year, claimed *KNT* on 10 October 1985.

Coal

Only 20 per cent population of Kabul city will be provided with coal during the winter, claimed *AAP* on 17 October 1985. *KNT* claimed that the DRA can supply coal to 30,000 families in Kabul where the population is one million. Firewood is reportedly scaled due to the fighting in Logar, the Soviet troop's felling of trees along the Salang highway and the fact that the Jauzjan gasfields only supply the USSR, the report claimed.

Pylon

Kabul Pylon Manufacturing Plant: The plant produced over 2,500

pylons last year, a 26 per cent increase over the preceding year. The plant boasts to manufacture an average of 1,800–2,000 pylons of various kinds. It produces eight pylons daily and has made an annual revenue of Afghanis 60,00,000 last year, reported *KNT* on 16 October 1985.

Construction

Kabul: The Shahrara construction in Kabul is reportedly 40 per cent complete. Constructed in an area of eight hectares, it includes 200 residential apartments and is planned to complete 84 apartments by the end of the current year.

Helmand: The construction of the project of the market at Wazirabad area on 5,400 square hectares is reportedly 50 per cent complete. The construction work of the project of the office of irrigation and water resources Ministry has reportedly been completed by 80 per cent. Work is said to be done at a cost of 80 million Afghanis.

Ghor: The primary work of the construction of a new cement factory at Ghuri will be built at an expenditure of Afghanis 30 million by Afghan Construction Unit, reported *KNT* on 13 October 1985.

Dildala: Gulabzai laid the foundation stone of a building complex for the security forces of eighth unit of Kabul city in Dildala area. The complex, costing 25 million Afghanis, will reportedly include various blocks such as hostels and play grounds, reported Radio Kabul on 25 October 1985.

Geodesy Department

It is maintained that the department accomplishes extensive services with Soviet technical assistance. It helps by providing maps, as well as survey and cartography for the land reforms. It is said the department has implemented its plan during 1984 by 145 per cent in geodesy, 114 per cent in photogrammetry, 133 per cent in cartography, 91 per cent in project planning and 121 per cent in technical sciences.

Also five courses on survey and cadastre have been opened in Takhar and Kunduz, it was declared, reported *KNT* on 14 October 1985.

Land and Water Reforms

Fariab: *KNT* reported on 1 October that 45,775 jerbs of land belonging to over 1,760 peasants have been clarified and 1,746 peasants have received land ownership documents. 300 peasants have been organized in 12 peasant's cooperatives. It also claimed that 20 agricultural cooperatives with 4,250 members, covering 22,000 jeribs of land, have been established in Fariab. An experimental agricultural coopera-

tive with a share capital of Afghani 3 million has also reportedly been established.

Kunduz: More than 500 tons of Chemical fertilizers have been loaned in Kunduz, it was maintained by the *KNT* on 3 October 1985. Likewise, seven tractors with their spare parts have also been reportedly sold on a loan basis in the province.

KNT reported on 7 October that 376 landless and small-scale land-holders received land ownership documents in Kunduz province. It also claimed that in the past six months more than 25,180 jeribs of first degree land has been clarified and 2,292 documents have been distributed thus implementing 120 per cent of the plan for this period. Likewise, he claimed, over 350 jeribs of first degree land have been distributed to 70 peasants, and 102 peasants have been organized in 12 peasants councils in the centre and localities of Kunduz.

1,500 tons of Chemical Fertilizers, 476 tons of anti-grasshopper pesticides have also been reportedly distributed in the province.

48,000 cubic metres of irrigation canals and streams have been dug and cleaned reported *KNT* on 7 October 1985. A peasantry was also reportedly set up in Ghondi Kalai Chardara district (*KNT*, 17 October).

Balkh: 210 land ownership documents were distributed to peasants in Deh Arazi, Joi Shiran, Joi Burj, Tarogi villages of Balkh district reported *KNT* on 6 October 1985.

According to a *KNT* report on 8 October during the last six months a total of 2,232 hectares of land belonging to 1,442 landowners has been clarified, 1,677 official landownership documents have been distributed and the water quota has been determined for 1,677 peasant families. Another 120 peasants became landowners and 236 hectares were given to peasants.

Bagram: Reportedly, 420 official land ownership documents have been distributed in the district of Jabulsaraj, during the current half.

Parwan: 792 hectares have been distributed to 704 peasant families and 310 hectares have been given to peasants. The water quota of 822 families has been fixed. 23 peasantry councils and three committees for assistance have been found, 5,16,200 peasants are engaged in forming in the province (*KNT* 10 October 1985). Also, 34 similar peasantry families of Madad Khel and Eshqbad villages of Jabulsaraj district Parwan were said to have received land ownership documents.

Bamian: 50 land ownership documents have reportedly been distributed in the province during the last six months (*KNT*, 15 October).

Herat: 175 land ownership documents were claimed to have been distributed in Mahalai Bala and Khwaja Noor villages of Shindad

district, (KNT, 6 October).

Laghman: 33 peasant families in Ali Khel reportedly received 40 land ownership documents. An area of 25 hectares was cleared in the aforementioned villages and 41 surplus land was distributed, besides 11,932 tons of chemical fertilizers and 5 tons of improved agricultural seeds to peasants who received land (KNT, 15 October).

Paktia: The Commission for Land and Water Reforms opened in Gardez during the current half claimed to have distributed to 310 peasant families 500 hectares of land and more than 260 hectares of land was distributed to 251 families.

Likewise, in this period it was also claimed that 500 ownership documents were distributed to peasants, seven peasantry councils and three peasantry committees were established through which the water quotas of 310 peasants have been defined and 72 have been settled.

Reportedly, in this period 141 cubic metre of irrigation canals have been repaired, while 5,400 sq. m of canals have been cleared. The Department reportedly gave 128 tons of chemical fertilizers, 14 tons of seeds amounting to 3,89,500 Afghanis in aid. The report added that the land and water reforms continue in 11 villages of Mangal district, reported KNT on 17 October 1985.

Jauzjan: The Department of Agriculture and Land Reforms of Jauzjan province has set down that it plans to cultivate wheat and barley on an area of 10,38,000 hectares of land, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides will be provided to peasants and 91,78,000 Afghanis will be given on loans by the ADB. It was also stated that 3,200 hectares of land has been temporarily leased to agricultural cooperatives and peasants (KNT, 10 October 1985).

Cooperatives

Jauzjan: KNT reported on 12 October that in Jauzjan 2,950 peasants are organized in 25 agricultural cooperative. Their total capital is claimed to be Afghanis 34,63,894 and they possess 4,463 hectares of first grade land.

KNT has also claimed that in Jauzjan out of 2,950 peasants, 346 belong to the PDPA, 452 to defence groups, 662 to NFF, 192 DYO and 329 have joined the TUA.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms in the first quarter of the current year Afghanis 6,00,000 have been given to the cooperatives by the ADB.

Nangarhar: Two cooperatives have been reportedly set up in Sheberghan and Suzga near Jalalabad with a membership of 367 peasants and capital of Afghanis 3,37,000. 302 additional members have been

accepted, it was reported.

Textile

Guzarga Textile Mills: This factory has set a target to produce six rather than five million metres in the current Afghan year. In the first quarter the production plan was reportedly overfulfilled by 22 per cent, 22 literacy courses and many(?) defence group have been set up. There are 480 members in the trade union and 1198 workers in the units of the mill, claimed *KNT* on 8 October 1985.

Qandahar Textile Mills: Over 43,200 metres of cloth have reportedly been produced by Qandahar Textile Mill during the first half of the current Afghan year. More than 11,800 kgs of thread has also been reportedly produced. (An increase of 950 kgs and 19,960 metres of cloth as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year). Of some over 300 workers 56 are PDPA members, 39 are involved in self-defence groups, claimed *KNT* on 9 October.

Cotton Production

KNT claimed on 15 October that the cotton yield collected so far shows that the volume of this year's cotton product will be 25 per cent more than last year in Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhan, Samangan, Balkh, Jauzjan, Fariab, Badghis, Herat, Farah, Helmand and Qandahar. The product of the gin and process plants will reportedly be exported to the USSR and Hungary.

Last year 51,000 tons of cotton was produced compared to 75,000 tons this year. The cotton yield of Helmand zone which covers the cotton growing areas of Qandahar, Farah and Helmand provinces, is expected to harvest over 27,000 tons of cotton, reported *KNT* on 15 October 1985.

Balkh: 200 tons of cotton at a total cost of 58,73,000 Afghanis has reportedly been purchased from Balkh farmers. Balkh Cotton and Oil Enterprise reported that it planned to purchase 14,000 tons of cotton costing 406 million Afghanis in Balkh, Jauzjan, Fariab and Samangan, reported *KNT* on 10 October 1985.

Kunduz: According to the Spinzar Company 44,100 tons of cotton will be purchased from peasants. Last year 17,086 tons of cotton worth Afghanis 495 million was bought (An increase of 39 per cent over the preceding year). Last year the company produced 5,247 tons of ginned cotton. During the first half of this year 3,183 tons of ginned cotton has been exported to the Soviet Union and Hungary and 466 tons supplied to domestic markets.

The company distributed 2,266 tons of cotton seeds—49 per cent

more than the previous year—during the spring cotton cultivation campaign (*KNT*, 9 October 1985).

Cannery

The cannery of Nangarhar Valley Development Project (NVDP) in Jalalabad has produced and supplied various kinds of conserves at a value of 74,40,000 Afghanis in the first two quarters of the current Afghan year, it is reported. It was also claimed that more than 588 tons of vegetables have been produced, bottled and supplied to Nangarhar and other provinces (*KNT*, 8 October).

Olives

The collection of olive products of the Jalalabad irrigation complex project, has reportedly collected 715 tons of olives (a 94 per cent increase compared to last year) since early August this year, reported *KNT* on 10 October 1985.

Autumn Cultivation

It is reported by *KNT* that the autumn sowing campaign will be launched on an area of 16,00,000 hectares of Agricultural land, said the Ministry of Water and Land Reforms.

Reportedly, for a higher yield of wheat 8,80,000 hectares of irrigated and 6,05,000 hectares of dry land will be allocated.

It is reported that the area under recharged agriculture loans was 23,000 hectares compared to 5,000 last year while land of state farms under cultivation was doubled. The Ministry claims to popularize recharged agriculture on all land comprising 22,880 hectares, especially in the NVDP.

Balkh: Reportedly, during the spring sowing campaign of the current Afghan year 12,445 hectares of land in Balkh have been cultivated with improved barley and wheat. 17,000 hectares of land have been cultivated with cotton.

At present five operative land reforms groups are reportedly engaged in this work and the reforms are said to have been accomplished in 28 villages of Balkh. 34 peasantry councils and 24 peasantry committees for water distribution have also been set up in Balkh (*KNT*, 8 October).

Tractors

The Agricultural Development Bank has claimed that it has purchased 50 tractors from Soviet Union and put at the disposal of peasants of the North Eastern Zone of the country.

Trade Unions

Jauzjan: Over 8,488 workers, peasants and artisans have reportedly been organised in the trade unions of Jauzjan province. 561 people reportedly joined the TUAs during the first half of the current year and ten primary organizations were also set up. At present 65 TUA primary organizations are said to be functioning, reported *KNT* on 9 October 1985.

International Trade

Pakistan's Border Areas: According to an *AAP* report (5 October), 2.5 million US dollars worth of necessary goods have been reportedly distributed among the tribesmen along the Pakistan and Iran border. The expenditures were reportedly met by the Soviet Union.

GDR: In accordance with a contract concluded between the GDR and the Department of Computer Services of the Central Statistics Directorate of the DRA, 20 computers have been reportedly purchased from the GDR at a cost of 3,40,000 dollars to be used in the processing and computerization of the accounts of the Afghanistan Bank, Bank-e-Millie and Pashtuni Tejarati Bank.

India: A protocol was signed for further promotion of bilateral trade between India and Afghanistan. India will get food items and provide medicines and other commodities to Afghanistan (the amount being 55 million roubles) (*Radio Moscow*, 26 October 1985).

USSR: (Also see *CCAT Report No. 18*). *KNT* reported on 1 October 1985 that the Afghan-Soviet Permanent Commission on Economic Cooperation held its 5th periodic session in Moscow from August 24 to September 2, 1985. The session assessed the results and outcomes of the resolutions of the fourth session and pronounced them 'satisfactory'.

Syed Murtaza, first deputy of the State Planning Committee, said in an interview that the *volume of Soviet assistance amounted to 200 million roubles*. The total volume of products built with Soviet cooperation constitutes 75 per cent of manufactured products in the state sector. The share of the Soviet Union in provision of foreign aid is believed to constitute 70.1 per cent.

A protocol on gratis aid of the USSR for building the centre of treatment and making prosthetic appliances for the handicapped (21 October) was signed. The centre will have 200 beds and a polyclinic (*KNT*, 22 October).

A contract for the delivery of 15 fortification bridges with a total of one million and 102,000 Roubles was signed on 22 October BIA reported that on the basis of this contract (which will be financed by the

long agreement of 27 February 1985) 15 fortification bridges of different sizes will be handed over to Afghanistan (*Radio Kabul* on 27 October).

4 – YOUTH AND EDUCATION

POA

The 5th anniversary of the foundation of the Pioneer Organization of Afghanistan (POA) was held on the 20 October 1985 (*KNT*, 21 October).

Day of Music

An International Day of Music was celebrated on 1st October in Kabul, (*KNT*, 2 October 1985).

Council of Art

Reportedly, a Council for Art Affairs has been formed in the DRA. It will conduct research on the extension of art, claimed *KNT* on 10 October.

Cultural House

A TUA Cultural House has reportedly been set up, at the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Kabul. It has five artistic associations such as poetry and literature, music, theatre, fine arts and child training, reported *KNT* on 12 October 1985.

New Publications

Jirga: The Cultural Chamber of the Ministry of Tribes and Nationalities in order to “introduce tribal literature and poetry” has started publishing a literacy monthly “*Jirga*”. According to this cultural policy, the Union of Writers has set up a special commission for promotion development of tribal literature and arts (*KNT*, 7 October).

Afghanistan Today: Radio Moscow claimed on 1 October 1985 that a new bi-monthly journal “*Afghanistan Today*” has come to the market. The journal, published in English, touches various subjects including the plan of Afghan government aimed at bringing about revolutionary changes in society.

Union of Writers

The 5th anniversary of the founding of the DRA Union of Writers was marked on the 5 October in Kabul. Dastgir Panjsheri reviewed the past five years and claimed that the Union has put out 61 works since

its inception and at present 621 young people interested in literature from Kabul, Badakhshan, Paktia and Nangarhar and Shinwar division have joined, (*KNT*, 6 October).

Enqelab Lycee

The Council of Parents of the Students of Enqelab Lycee was established. Currently 150 students and their parents are reportedly enrolled in the council (*KNT*, 15 October).

Red Crescent

In a message on the occasion of the special week of Red Crescent Babrak Karmal claimed that 'Youth Fruitful Force of Red Crescents' has been determined as the slogan for this year, (*KNT* reported on 16 October 1985).

Literacy

It is claimed that more than 4,00,000 people are currently organized in over 20,000 literacy courses, 30,00,000 volumes have been published and 20,000 teachers are teaching in these courses (*KNT*, 10 October).

Health

UNICEF: The universal campaign of vaccination of children and mothers in Kabul city reportedly began in November with UNICEF cooperation. According to the programme the Ministry of Public Health expected in 18 months to raise the communisation rate of children against six communicable diseases from 30 to 80-90 per cent. At present the rate has reached 80 per cent.

The Ministry claimed that the programme would be extended to the provinces after Kabul (*KNT*, 1 October 1985).

Child and Mother Care: Nineteen child and mother care clinics are functioning all over the country, claimed the Vice President of the Child and Mother Care Department of the Ministry of Public Health. In addition to 19 existing centres in Kabul, 10 more will be established in 1985. Directorates for mother and child care will be established in all seven zones and three clinics in Qandahar, Herat and Helmand, (*KNT*, 3 October 1985).

Soviet Health Aid: Communicable Diseases: The Soviet Union has decided to send an aid to Afghanistan to prevent and end the communicable diseases in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union will send 400,000 items of medicines to five institutions of Afghanistan for use against communicable diseases, reported *TASS* news agency (Radio

Kabul, 23 October 1985).

C S Polyclinic: Reportedly, Mahmoud Baryalai inaugurated the Central State Polyclinic of the Public Health Ministry of the DRA. It was completed with the Soviet help of nine million roubles, whereas 131 million Afghanis were spent by the Afghan government. The clinic will reportedly have the capacity for treating 600 patients daily (*KNT*, 12 October 1985).

Centre for Handicapped: An Afghan-Soviet agreement has been concluded in Kabul under which a 200-bed centre for treatment of handicapped people will be established with assistance from the Soviet Union, (*Radio Kabul*, 23 October 1985).

Watan Nursery

Reportedly, the Watan Nursery of Kunar province was inaugurated in Asadabad city centre of Kunar province. It can accommodate 120 children and was built at a total cost of Afghanis 900,000. The Watan Nursery is the 12th of its kind to be opened. Equipment and other materials have been gifted by the USSR and other socialist countries, (*KNT*, 15 October 1985).

Sports

Army Teams: It is claimed that the Army club has 130 sportsmen in 13 teams trained under qualified trainers. The illiterate sportsmen attend literacy courses besides learning new techniques of physical education, military and political lessons, reported *KNT* on 9 October 1985.

Volleyball tournament: A tournament devoted to the conclusion of the Supreme Tribal Jirga was reportedly held in Kabul (*KNT*, 14 October).

Boxing: Boxing competition between teams of Uzbek, USSR and DRA took place on 15 October (*KNT*, 16 October).

Wrestling: The "Friendship Trophy of 1364" was held between wrestlers of the Military Sports Club, the Police Academy and Amin Afghan Club, (*KNT*, 14 October).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Political Unity Day

According to a resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA CC the Political Unity Day under the motto 'Decisions of the High Jirga of Tribes in Action' was held. Babrak Karmal reportedly met with the workers and employees of AFSOTR Transport Company. In a speech

he stressed the solidarity of the DRA with the tribes, the DRA's friendship with the USSR and condemned the motives of Pakistan and the USA.

In this regard in Kabul alone 120 meetings at various industrial, cultural and educational centres were reportedly held and addressed by 83 'political orators', reported *KNT* on 17 October 1985.

Jirgas

Border Tribes: Some elders of Shinwar and Afridi tribes of Khyber Agency and Usman Khel, Salar Zai, and Namud tribes of Bajaur Agency and Tori, Orak Zai tribes of Kurram Agency, Mohmand Agency and North Waziristan held their Jirga, (*Radio Kabul* on 20 October 1985).

KNT reported on 17 October 1985 that the people of Bajaur held a jirga on 3 October. It was headed by Malik Ataullah Khan. The elders of the Mohmand, Salarzai tribes and Waziristan tribes, Kurram Agency, Khyber Agency participated in the Jirga.

Reportedly, the participants 'unanimously resolved' that the elders should resort to practised measures to help return the Afghans who want to do so. They said they could no longer tolerate the activities of China, Pakistan, the US and "bandits" in Bajaur. It also 'unanimously' decided that the elders should form a grand jirga and should invite the Afghan fugitives to return, reported *KNT* on 17 October 1985.

A 'national' jirga was reportedly held in Khyber Agency and decided to implement the decisions taken by the Supreme Tribal Jirga. Elders from Shinwari, Afridi tribes and Mohmand Agency, who attended the jirga decided that Afghan 'bandits' would not be allowed to operate from the tribal belt against Afghanistan.

They reportedly decided to invite them to a tribal jirga to pave the way for early return of misled Afghans to Afghanistan. If they did not attend the jirga then will be driven out from the tribal belt, the jirga noted. The jirga also warned Pakistan authorities to evacuate Afghans from the tribal territory (*Radio Kabul* on 17 October 1985).

Messages

The elders of the Bangash tribe of Kurram Agency, sent messages of greetings to B. Karmal on the holding of tribal jirga and 'fully supported' the decisions of the Jirga reported *Radio Kabul* on 27 October.

The elders of Tori tribe of Kurram Agency sent a congratulatory message to Babrak Karmal on holding the Tribal Jirga. They supported the decisions of the Tribal Jirga (*Radio Kabul*, 29 October).

Different tribes of Mohmand Agency have reportedly issued a

message on the convocation of the High Jirga of the Tribes and expressed their readiness to implement its decision (*Radio Kabul*, 28 October).

The people of various tribes of northern areas including Koki-Khel, Ezika Khel, Malik Din Khel, Amber Khel, Adi Khel and Tori Khel, sent messages in support of decisions of tribal jirga reportedly held in Kabul (*Radio Kabul*, 25 October).



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